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APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

922

PUBLIC LAW 89-668—OCT. 15, 1966

[80 STAT.]

Public Law 89-668

October 15, 1966
[H. R. 8678]

AN ACT

To establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

Pictured Rocks
National Lake-
shore, Mich.
Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to take appropriate action, as herein provided, to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Publication in
Federal Register.

SEC. 2. The area comprising that particular land and water depicted on the map identified as "Proposed Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Boundary Map, NL-PR-7100A, July 1966", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, is hereby designated for establishment as the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. An exact copy of such map shall be filed for publication in the Federal Register within thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Pictured Rocks
National Lake-
shore Advisory
Commission.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established a Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. Said commission shall terminate ten years after the date the lakeshore is established pursuant to this Act.

(b) The commission shall be composed of five members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows:

(1) Two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the county in which the lakeshore is situated;

(2) Two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Michigan; and

(3) One member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be chairman. Any vacancy in the commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the commission with respect to the matters relating to the development of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

SEC. 5. In administering the lakeshore the Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable laws of the United States and of Michigan. The Secretary, after consultation with the Michigan Department of Conservation, may designate zones and establish periods where and when no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. The Secretary shall, after consultation with such department, issue regulations, consistent with this section, as he may determine necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Hunting and
fishing.

SEC. 6. (a) The administration, protection, and development of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore shall be exercised by the Secretary, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, relating to the areas administered and supervised by the Secretary through the National Park Service; except that authority otherwise available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this Act.

Administration.

(b) In the administration, protection, and development of the lakeshore, the Secretary shall prepare and implement a land and water use management plan, which shall include specific provision for—

(1) development of facilities to provide the benefits of public recreation, including a scenic shoreline drive;

(2) protection of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment; and

(3) such protection, management, and utilization (subject to the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act) of renewable natural resources, including forage and forest products, as in the judgment of the Secretary is consistent with, and does not significantly impair public recreation and protection of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any governmental jurisdiction in the State of Michigan from assessing taxes upon any interest in real estate retained under the provisions of section 11 of this Act to the owner of such interest.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized, subject to the limitations, conditions, and restrictions imposed by this Act, to acquire the land, water, and other property, and improvements thereon, and any interests therein (including easements) within the boundary described in section 2 of this Act by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or condemnation; except that such authority to acquire by condemnation shall be exercised only in the manner and to the extent specifically authorized in this Act.

Acquisition of
property, etc.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property under this Act, the Secretary shall give immediate and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning property within the lakeshore to sell such property to the Secretary. In considering any such offer, the Secretary shall take into consideration any hardship to the owner which might result from any undue delay in acquiring his property.

(c) Any property or interests therein, owned by the State of Michigan, or any political subdivisions thereof, may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within such area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(d) The Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to acquire property through negotiation and purchase. Where agreement is not reached and condemnation proceedings are filed, the owner of such property shall be paid the fair market value thereof as determined in such proceedings.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the use of condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

(f) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the area designated by section 2 of this Act for inclusion in the lakeshore, and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of Michigan which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

Preservation of shoreline, etc.

SEC. 9. (a) The area hereinafter described in subsection (b) of this section is hereby established as an inland buffer zone in order to stabilize and protect the existing character and uses of the lands, waters, and other properties within such zone for the purpose of preserving the setting of the shoreline and lakes, protecting the watersheds and streams, and providing for the fullest economic utilization of the renewable resources through sustained yield timber management and other resource management compatible with the purposes of this Act.

"Inland buffer zone."

(b) As used in this Act, the term "inland buffer zone" means that part of the lakeshore delineated as such on the map identified as "Proposed Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Boundary Map, NL-PR-7100A, July, 1966". The Secretary shall file the map with the Office of the Federal Register, and it may also be examined in the Offices of the Department of the Interior.

Boundary map, filing with Federal Register.

SEC. 10. The Secretary shall be prohibited from acquiring by condemnation any (1) improved property within the inland buffer zone, or (2) property within the inland buffer zone during all times when, in his judgment, such property is being used (A) for the growing and harvesting of timber under a scientific program of selective cutting and forest management, or (B) for commercial purposes, if such commercial purposes are the same such purposes for which such property is being used on December 31, 1964, so long as the use of such improved or other property would further the purposes of this Act and such use does not impair the usefulness and attractiveness of the lakeshore.

"Improved property."

(b) As used in this Act, the term "improved property" shall mean any one-family dwelling on which construction was begun before December 31, 1964, together with so much of the land on which the

dwelling is situated (such land being in the same ownership as the dwelling) as shall be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling.

SEC. 11. (a) Any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain, for a term of not to exceed twenty-five years, or for a term ending at the death of such owner or owners, the right of use and occupancy of such property for any residential purpose which is not incompatible with the purposes of this Act or which does not impair the usefulness and attractiveness of the area designated for inclusion. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the value on such date of the right retained by the owner. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for noncommercial residential purposes in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Noncommercial
residency provi-
sions.

(b) Any deed or other instrument used to transfer title to property, with respect to which a right of use and occupancy is retained under this section, shall provide that such property shall not be used for any purpose which is incompatible with purposes of this Act, or which impairs the usefulness and attractiveness of the lakeshore and if it should be so used, the Secretary shall have authority to terminate such right. In the event the Secretary exercises his power of termination under this subsection he shall pay to the owner of the right terminated an amount equal to the value of that portion of such right which remained unexpired on the date of such termination.

(c) Any land acquired by the Secretary under this Act on which there is situated a cottage or hunting lodge which, on December 31, 1964, was under lease to any lessee or lessees shall, if such lease is in effect on the date such land is so acquired, be acquired by the Secretary subject to such lease and the right of such lessee or lessees to continue using the property covered by such lease in accordance with the provisions thereof. Upon the expiration of such lease, the Secretary shall have the authority to enter into a lease with such lessee or lessees authorizing them to continue using such cottage or lodge (as the case may be) for a term of not to exceed twenty-five years, or for a term ending at the death of such lessee or lessees, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

Leasing author-
ity.

SEC. 12. The Secretary shall, at the request of any township or county in or adjacent to the lakeshore affected by this Act, assist and consult with the appropriate officers and employees of such township or county in establishing zoning bylaws. Such assistance may include payments to the county or township for technical aid.

Zoning bylaws.

SEC. 13. The Secretary shall furnish to any interested person requesting the same a certificate indicating, with respect to any property which the Secretary has been prohibited from acquiring by condemnation in accordance with provisions of this Act, that such authority is prohibited and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 14. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$6,873,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land in connection with, and not more than \$6,348,000 for development of, the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Appropriation.

Approved October 15, 1966.

PUBLIC LAW 105- 378 NOV. 12, 1998

112 STAT. 8898

SEC. 202. PROVISION FOR ROADS IN PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE.

Section 6 of the Act of October 15, 1966, entitled “An Act to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and for other purposes” (16 U.S.C. 460s- 5), is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b)(1) by striking “including a scenic shoreline drive” and inserting “including appropriate improvements to Alger County Road H- 58.”

(2) By adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION.**- - A scenic shoreline drive may not be constructed in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.”

Approved November 12, 1998.

PUBLIC LAW 107-295 NOV. 25, 2002

116 STAT. 2129- 30

SEC. 437. PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE BOUNDARY REVISION. 16 USC 460s-15.

(a) **TRANSFER.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services may transfer to the Secretary, without consideration, administrative jurisdiction over, and management of, the public land.

(b) **BOUNDARY REVISION.**—The boundary of the Lakeshore is revised to include the public land transferred under subsection (a).

(c) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary may administer the public land transferred under section (a)—

(1) as part of the Lakeshore; and

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) **ACCESS TO AIDS TO NAVIGATION.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary, may access the front and rear range lights on the public land for the purposes of servicing, operating, maintaining, and repairing those lights.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **LAKESHORE.**—The term “Lakeshore” means the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in the State of Michigan.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Proposed Addition to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore”, numbered 625/80048, and dated April 2002.

APPENDIXES

(3) PUBLIC LAND.—The term “public land” means the approximately .32 acres of United States Coast Guard land and improvements to the land, including the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Operations Station and the front and rear range lights, as depicted on the map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$225,000 to restore, preserve, and maintain the public land transferred under subsection (a).

APPENDIX B: SERVICEWIDE MANDATES AND POLICIES

The alternatives considered in this document incorporate and comply with the provisions of the following mandates and policies as funding and staffing allow. Conditions prescribed by servicewide mandates and policies that are particularly important to this document are summarized below. These mandates and policies illustrate that a general management plan is not needed to decide, for instance, that it is appropriate to protect endangered species, control exotics species, protect archeological sites, provide for access for visitors with disabilities, and conserve artifacts. Those and other things are already laws, mandates, or policies.

Relations with National Lakeshore Neighbors

Current policy requires the following:

Relations with National Lakeshore Neighbors and Other Agencies Desired Condition	Source
The national lakeshore is managed as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system.	NPS <i>Management Policies</i>

Because the national lakeshore is an integral part of larger regional environment, the National Park Service works cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, protect national lakeshore resources, and address mutual interests in the quality of life for community residents. Regional cooperation involves federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, neighboring landowners, and all other concerned parties.

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to national lakeshore neighbors:

- Continue to establish and foster partnerships with public and private organizations to achieve the mission and purposes of the national lakeshore. Partnerships will be sought for resource protection, research, education, and visitor enjoyment.
- National lakeshore staff will keep landowners, land managers, local governments, and the general public informed about national lakeshore management activities. Periodic consultations will occur with landowners and communities affected by national lakeshore visitors and management actions. The National Park Service will work closely with local, state, and federal agencies and tribal governments whose programs affect or are affected by activities in the national lakeshore. National lakeshore staff will continue their regular consultations with such entities as: the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Native American Indian tribes, Alger County and Burt Township planning commissions and zoning boards, the Central Upper Peninsula Regional Planning Commission, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the city of Munising, the Burt and Munising Townships, the Alger County Sheriff's Department, the Michigan State Police, and the Department of Defense.
- Frequent consultations will continue to take place with ForestLand Group, Limited Liability Corporation, and other inland buffer zone property owners.

Air Quality

The national lakeshore is a class II air quality area. Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Air Quality Desired Condition	Source
Air quality in the national lakeshore meets national ambient air quality standards for specified pollutants.	Clean Air Act NPS <i>Management Policies</i>
Activities in the national lakeshore do not contribute to deterioration in air quality.	Clean Air Act NPS <i>Management Policies</i>

The National Park Service has little control over air quality in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Therefore, the national lakeshore must cooperate with other government agencies and the Environmental Protection Agency to monitor and protect air quality. The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet the legal and policy requirements related to air quality in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

- Conduct air quality monitoring in conjunction with other government agencies.
- Participate in regional air pollution control plans and regulations.
- Conduct national lakeshore operations in compliance with federal, state, and local air quality regulations.

Water Resources

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions are achieved in the national lakeshore.

Water Resources Desired Condition	Source
Surface waters and groundwater are protected and water quality meets or exceeds all applicable water quality standards	Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11514 NPS <i>Management Policies</i>
NPS programs and facilities are maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface waters and groundwater.	Clean Water Act, Executive Order 12088 NPS <i>Management Policies</i>
Natural floodplain values are preserved.	Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11988 Rivers and Harbors Act, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>
The natural and beneficial values of wetlands are preserved and enhanced.	Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11990 Rivers and Harbors Act NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>

The national lakeshore lies within the Lake Superior watershed. The management of the watershed that is south of the national lakeshore can have a significant impact on the waters in and flowing through the national lakeshore boundary.

As with air quality, the National Park Service must cooperate with other government agencies to protect water quality. The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to water resources.

- Apply best management practices to all pollution-generating activities and facilities in the national lakeshore, such as operating maintenance and storage facilities and parking areas.
- Minimize the use of pesticides and other chemicals and manage them in conformance with NPS policy and federal regulations.
- Promote greater public understanding of water resource issues at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and encourage public support for and participation in protecting the Lake Superior watershed.
- Continue NPS monitoring program and participation in watershed councils.
- Continue to work with Alger County on the maintenance and redesign of H-58 to reduce sedimentation. Continue to monitor the Miners Beach road and take appropriate mitigating actions to reduce sedimentation at the three road crossings that are identified as high risk for sedimentation downstream of road crossings (over rivers).

Invasive Species

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Invasive Species Desired Condition	Source
<p>All exotic plant and animal species that are not maintained to meet an identified national lakeshore purpose are managed— up to and including eradication— if (1) control is prudent and feasible, and (2) the exotic species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interferes with natural processes and the perpetuation of natural features, native species or natural habitats; or • Disrupts the genetic integrity of native species; or • Disrupts the accurate presentation of a cultural landscape; or • Damages cultural resources; or • Significantly hampers the management of national lakeshore or adjacent lands; or • Poses a public health hazard as advised by the U. S. Public Health Service (which includes the Centers for Disease Control and the NPS Public Health Program); or • Creates a hazard to public safety. 	<p>NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i></p>
<p>High priority is given to managing exotic species that have, or potentially could have, a substantial impact on national lakeshore resources, and that can reasonably be expected to be successfully controllable. Lower priority is given to exotic species that have almost no impact on national lakeshore resources or that probably cannot be successfully controlled.</p> <p>The decision to initiate management should be based on a determination that the species is exotic. For species determined to be exotic and where management appears to be feasible and effective, superintendents should</p> <p>(1) evaluate the species’ current or potential impact on national lakeshore resources; (2) develop and implement exotic species management plans according to established planning procedures; (3) consult, as appropriate, with federal and state agencies; and (4) invite public review and comment, where appropriate. Programs to manage exotic species are designed to avoid causing significant damage to native species, natural ecological communities, natural ecological processes, cultural resources, and human health and safety.</p> <p>The national lakeshore prevents the introduction of invasive species and provides for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.</p>	<p>Executive Order 13112 (which addresses portions of the following laws: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), Lacey Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 42), Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150aa et seq.), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.),</p>

Invasive Species Desired Condition (cont.)	Source (cont.)
<p>Each federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify such actions; 2. subject to the availability of appropriations, and within Administration budgetary limits, use relevant programs and authorities to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) prevent the introduction of invasive species; (ii) detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost- effective and environmentally sound manner; (iii) monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; (iv) provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; (v) conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and (vi) promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them; and 3. not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions. 	
<p>Federal agencies shall pursue the duties set forth in this section in consultation with the Invasive Species Council, consistent with the “Invasive Species Management Plan” and in cooperation with stakeholders, as appropriate, and, as approved by the Department of State, when Federal agencies are working with international organizations and foreign nations.</p>	

Managing Biological Resources

Current laws/policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Managing Biological Resources	Source
<p>The National Park Service maintains all native plants and animals as parts of the national lakeshore’s natural ecosystems. The term “plants and animals” refers to all five of the commonly recognized kingdoms of living things (including such groups as flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, algae, fungi, bacteria, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, worms, crustaceans, and microscopic plants or animals). The Service will achieve this maintenance by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserving and restoring the natural abundances, diversities, dynamics, distributions, habitats, and behaviors of native plant and animal populations and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur; Restoring native plant and animal populations in the national lakeshore when they have been extirpated by past human- caused actions; and Minimizing human impacts on native plants, animals, populations, communities, and ecosystems, and the processes that sustain them. 	<p>NPS <i>Management Policies, 2001</i></p>

Managing Biological Resources (con.)

Source (con.)

The individual plants and animals found within the national lakeshore are genetically parts of species populations that may extend across both national lakeshore and non- national-lakeshore lands. As local populations within a group of populations naturally fluctuate in size, they become vulnerable to natural or human- caused extirpation during periods when their numbers are low. The periodic disappearance of local populations is common in some species, and the regional persistence of these species depends upon the natural recolonization of suitable habitat by individuals from the remaining local populations. Thus, providing for the persistence of a species in the national lakeshore may require maintaining a number of local populations, often both within and outside the national lakeshore.

In addition, some populations of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, such as bats, warblers, frogs, salmon, deer, and butterflies, migrate at regular intervals into and out of the national lakeshore. For these migratory populations, the national lakeshore provides only one of the several major habitats they need, and survival of the species in the lakeshore also depends on the existence and quality of habitats outside the lakeshore. The Park Service will adopt lakeshore resource preservation, development, and use management strategies that are intended to maintain the natural population fluctuations and processes that influence the dynamics of individual plant and animal populations, groups of plant and animal populations, and migratory animal populations in the national lakeshore.

In addition to maintaining all native plant and animal species and their habitats inside the lakeshore, the Park Service will work with other land managers to encourage the conservation of the populations and habitats of these species outside lakeshore whenever possible. To meet its commitments for maintaining native species in the lakeshore, the Park Service will cooperate with states, tribal governments, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service, as appropriate, to:

- Participate in local and regional scientific and planning efforts, identify ranges of populations of native plants and animals, and develop cooperative strategies for maintaining or restoring these populations in the national lakeshore;
- Suggest mutually beneficial harvest regulations for lands and waters outside the national lakeshore for populations that extend across lakeshore boundaries, such as resident deer or fishes; for short- distance seasonal migrant populations, such as moose or fishes; or for long- distance migrant populations, such as salmon;
- Develop data, through monitoring, for use in plant and animal management programs (such as local land management decision- making for assessing resident plant and animal population trends.
- Present information about species life cycles, ranges, and population dynamics in national lakeshore interpretive programs for use in increasing public awareness of management needs for all species, both resident and migrant, that occur in the lakeshore.

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with legal and policy requirements related to native species.

- Inventory the plants and animals in the national lakeshore. Use the inventory as a baseline against which to regularly monitor the distribution and condition of selected species, including indicators of ecosystem condition and diversity, rare or protected species, and invasive exotics. Modify management plans to be more effective, based on the results of monitoring.
- Support research that contributes to management knowledge of native species.
- Review national lakeshore fishing regulations and revise them as appropriate to support native fish populations.
- Manage exclusively for native plant species in pristine and primitive management prescriptions. In other management prescriptions, limit planting of nonnative species to noninvasive plants that are justified by the historic scene or operational needs.
- Provide interpretive and educational programs on the preservation of native species for visitors and for residents neighboring the national lakeshore boundary.

Geologic Resources

Current laws and policies require that the following condition be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Geologic Resources Desired Condition	Source
Natural soil resources and processes function in as natural a condition as possible, except where special considerations are allowable under policy.	<i>NPS Management Policies 2001</i>

Soil resources in some portions of the national lakeshore are adversely affected by accelerated erosion, compaction, and deposition caused by human activities. The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with the legal and policy requirements related to geologic resources.

- Survey areas of the national lakeshore with soil resource problems and take actions appropriate to the management prescription to prevent further artificial erosion, compactions, or deposition.
- Apply effective best management practices to problem soil erosion and compaction areas in a manner that stops or minimizes erosion, restores soil productivity, and re- establish or sustain a self- perpetuating vegetative cover.

Species of Special Concern

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Species of Special Concern Desired Condition	Source
Federal and state- listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected and sustained.	Endangered Species Act and equivalent state protective legislation, <i>NPS Management Policies</i>

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with legal and policy requirements related to species of special concern. Lakeshore staff and/or cooperators and contractors will

- continue to survey and monitor for presence of threatened and endangered species in the national lakeshore, including bald eagle, gray wolf, Canada lynx, piping plover, and Pitcher’s thistle, such as the possibility of Pitcher’s thistle becoming established in the vicinity of an interpretive trail in the dunes. The NPS staff cooperate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Michigan DNR in inventorying, monitoring, protecting, and perpetuating the natural distribution and abundance of all state and federally listed species and their essential habitats. These species and their required habitats will be specifically considered in ongoing planning and management activities. If appropriate, surveys for threatened and endangered species will be undertaken prior to permitting ground- disturbing activities or developments.
- informally consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Michigan DNR when any new developments, visitor uses, or management actions are proposed that could affect federally or state listed species and/or critical habitat, such as the proposed boat- in campground on Grand Sable Lake, and exotic plant control treatment plans in the Grand Sable Dunes Research Natural Area. Efforts would be made to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate any potential impacts on state or

federally listed species. Should it be determined through informal consultation that an action might adversely affect a federally listed or proposed species, the park staff would initiate formal consultation under §7 of the Endangered Species Act.

- protect Pitcher’s thistle from the spread of invasive exotic plant species in the Grand Sable Dunes. NPS still will cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a management strategy to protect the plant.
- continue to cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service and Michigan Piping Plover Recovery Team in enforcement, education, and protection efforts. In the advent that piping plovers begin to nest in the national lakeshore, NPS staff would cooperate with efforts to protect the nests from adverse impacts.

In the case of species that are rare and subject to collection for Native American cultural reasons, surveys and monitoring programs will be undertaken to ensure that stable populations of these species are maintained.

Fire Management

Current laws and policies require that the following condition be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Fire Management Desired Condition	Source
All wildfires are suppressed or controlled as soon as possible.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>

The national lakeshore averages less than one wildfire per year. Those wildfires are usually less than 1 acre in size. Past fire causes have been lightning (natural) and unattended campfires (man). There is the possibility of applying prescribed fire in the future to achieve specific resource management goals, but there is no plan to use prescribed fire in the next five to seven years.

Large wildfires in the national lakeshore, if they were to occur, could pose a threat to residences and commercial development adjoining the national lakeshore. To prevent these types of fires, the National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with fire management legal and policy requirements.

- Suppress all wildfires as quickly as possible.
- Maintain a cooperative agreement for wildfire suppression in the national lakeshore with Hiawatha National Forest, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and Seney National Wildlife Refuge.

Night Sky

Views of the national lakeshore’s night skies are features that contribute to the visitor experience.

Night Sky Desired Condition	Source
The National Park Service cooperates with national lakeshore neighbors and local government agencies to help minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night sky in the national lakeshore. In natural areas, artificial outdoor lighting is limited to basic safety requirements and is shielded when possible.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with this policy:

- National lakeshore staff will work with local communities and other agencies to encourage protection of the views of the night sky.
- National lakeshore staff will evaluate impacts on the night sky caused by facilities in the national lakeshore. If light sources in the national lakeshore are determined to be affecting views of the night skies, national lakeshore staff will study alternatives such as shielding lights, changing lamp types, or eliminating unnecessary sources.

Natural Soundscapes

An important part of the NPS mission is to preserve or restore the natural soundscapes associated with national park system units. The sounds of nature are among the intrinsic elements that form the environment of our national park system units. Natural sounds occur within and beyond the range of sounds that humans can perceive and can be transmitted through air, water, or solid materials. Natural sounds are slowly and inexorably disappearing from most national park system units.

Natural Soundscapes Desired Condition	Source
The National Park Service preserves the natural ambient soundscapes, restores degraded soundscapes to the natural ambient condition wherever possible, and protects natural soundscapes from degradation due to human- caused noise. The National Park Service manages disruptions from recreational uses to provide a high- quality visitor experience, striving to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds.	<i>NPS Management Policies 2001</i>

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to comply with this policy:

- Activities causing excessive or unnecessary unnatural sounds in and adjacent to the national lakeshore, including low- elevation aircraft overflights, will be monitored, and action will be taken to prevent or minimize unnatural sounds that adversely affect national lakeshore resources or values or visitors’ enjoyment of them.
- Noise generated by NPS management activities will be minimized by strictly regulating administrative functions such as motorized equipment. Noise will be a consideration in the procurement and use of equipment by the national lakeshore staff.
- National lakeshore managers will work with tour operators and all other interested parties to develop an air tour management plan. The National Park Service will continue to work with the Federal Aviation Administration, tour operators, commercial businesses, and general aviation interests to encourage aircraft to fly around the national lakeshore, especially for those flights where the presence of the national lakeshore is incidental to the purpose of the flight (i.e., transit between two points.)

Archeological Resources

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Archeological Resources Desired Condition	Source
Archeological sites are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented.	National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593
Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> (1992),
In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and salvaged.	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995), <i>NPS Management Policies 2001</i>

The archeological sites in the national lakeshore have not been systematically surveyed or inventoried. Precise information about the location, characteristics, significance, and condition of most archeological resources in the national lakeshore is lacking, and impacts are difficult to measure. The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to archeological sites.

- Survey and inventory archeological resources and document their significance.
- Treat all archeological resources as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places pending the opinion of the Michigan state historic preservation officer (SHPO) and a formal determination by the Keeper of the national register as to their significance.
- Protect all archeological resources determined eligible for listing or listed on the national register. If disturbance to such resources is unavoidable, conduct formal consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the state historic preservation officer in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Properties

Current laws/policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore for historic properties, such as buildings, structures, roads, trails, and cultural landscapes:

Historic Properties Desired Condition	Source
Historic properties are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria.	National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593,
The qualities of historic properties that contribute to their actual listing or their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are protected in accordance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> (1992), Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995), <i>NPS Management Policies 2001</i>

The national lakeshore includes two listed National Register of Historic Places sites and several others that are considered eligible for listing. All of these cultural resources are considered to be in good condition with a number having undergone historic restoration. The survey, inventory, and evaluation of cultural resources have begun.

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of action to meet legal and policy requirements related to historic properties.

- Complete a survey, inventory, and evaluation of historic properties under national register criteria.
- Complete a survey, inventory, and evaluation of cultural landscapes.
- Submit the inventory and evaluation results to the state historic preservation officer and the Keeper of the national register with recommendations for eligibility to the national register.
- Determine the appropriate level of preservation for each historic property formally determine to be eligible for listing or actually listed on the national register, subject to the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards*.
- Implement and maintain the appropriate level of preservation for such properties.
- Identify, inventory, and conserve collections.

Ethnographic Resources

Certain contemporary Native American and other communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of national lakeshore resources with which they are traditionally associated. Recognizing that its resource protection mandate affects this human use and cultural context of national lakeshore resources, the National Park Service plans and executes programs in ways that safeguard cultural and natural resources while reflecting informed concern for the contemporary peoples and cultures traditionally associated with them.

Ethnographic Resource Desired Condition	Source
Appropriate cultural anthropological research is conducted in cooperation with national lakeshore- associated groups.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>
The National Park Service accommodates access to and ceremonial use of Native American sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoids adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites.	Executive Order 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites
NPS general regulations on access to and use of natural and cultural resources in the national lakeshore are applied in an informed and balanced manner that is consistent with national lakeshore purposes and does not unreasonably interfere with Native American use of traditional areas or sacred resources and does not result in the degradation of national lakeshore resources.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i> , E.O. 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites

Ethnographic Resource Desired Condition (cont.)	Source (cont.)
<p>Other federal agencies, state and local governments, potentially affected Native American and other communities, interest groups, the state historic preservation officer, the tribal historic preservation officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are given opportunities to become informed about and comment on anticipated NPS actions at the earliest practicable time.</p>	<p>National Historic Preservation Act, Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995), Executive Order 11593, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007 on American Indian Sacred Sites, Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994 on Government- to- Government Relations with Tribal Governments, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i></p>
<p>The National Park Service consults with tribal governments before taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. These consultations are open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals. National lakeshore staff regularly consult with traditionally associated Native Americans regarding planning, management, and operational decisions that affect subsistence activities, sacred materials or places, or other ethnographic resources with which they are historically associated.</p>	<p>American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994 on Government- to- Government Relations with Tribal Governments, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i></p>
<p>The identities of community consultants and information about sacred and other culturally sensitive places and practices are kept confidential.</p>	<p>NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i></p>
<p>Native Americans and other individuals and groups linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable human remains are consulted when remains may be disturbed or are encountered on national lakeshore lands.</p>	<p>NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>, Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act</p>

To accomplish these goals, the National Park Service will do the following:

- Survey and inventory ethnographic resources and document their significance.
- Treat all ethnographic resources as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places pending a formal determination by NPS and Michigan state historic preservation officer as to their significance.
- Protect all ethnographic resources determined eligible for listing or listed on the national register; if disturbance to such resources is unavoidable, conduct formal consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the state historic preservation officer in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Conduct regular consultations with affiliated tribes to continue to improve communications and resolve any problems or misunderstandings that occur.
- Provide for access to and use of natural and cultural resources in the national lakeshore and collections by Native Americans that are consistent with national lakeshore purposes, do not unreasonably interfere with Native American use of traditional areas or sacred resources, and do not degrade national lakeshore resources.

In addition, consultation with affiliated Indian tribes was conducted throughout the course of the planning process for this document. Resources important to Indian tribes were identified during the scoping process by the tribes. That information was carefully incorporated into the design of the alternatives so that these resources are protected under any alternative considered.

Collections

Current laws and policies require that the following condition be achieved in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Collections Desired Condition	Source
All museum objects and manuscripts are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented. Collections are protected in accordance with established standards.	National Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>

The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore museum collections are at risk. Improper storage and lack of adequate security and fire protection at facilities where the collections are housed threaten their safety and integrity. Significant portions of the archeological and historical collections are not cataloged. They are stored in two locations: the Grand Marais Maritime Museum storage and Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE. The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to collections.

- Inventory and catalogue all of the national lakeshore's museum collection in accordance with standards outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook* (NPS1976).
- Develop and implement a collection management program according to NPS standards to guide protection, conservation, and use of museum objects.

Visitor Experience and Use Requirements

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in the national lakeshore.

Visitor Experience and Use Desired Condition	Source
Visitor and employee safety and health are protected.	NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i> , General Authorities Act
Visitors understand and appreciate national lakeshore values and resources and have the information necessary to adapt to the national lakeshore environments. Visitors have opportunities to enjoy the national lakeshore in ways that leave national lakeshore resources unimpaired for future generations.	NPS Organic Act, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore enabling legislation, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>
Recreational uses in the national lakeshore are promoted and regulated. Basic visitor needs are met in keeping with the national lakeshore purposes.	NPS Organic Act, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore enabling legislation, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, NPS <i>Management Policies 2001</i>

Visitor Experience and Use Desired Condition (cont.)	Source (cont.)
To the extent feasible, facilities, programs, and services in the national lakeshore are accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities.	The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and 28 CFR Part 36 (most current) on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities (ADAAG – ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities): <i>NPS Management Policies 2001</i> ; the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards of 1984 (UFAS); the US Access Board Draft Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas of 1999; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Secretary of the Interior’s regulation 43 CFR 17 – Enforcement on the Basis of Disability in the Interior Programs

Regulations governing visitor use and behavior in units of the national park system are contained in Title 36 of the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (36 CFR). These regulations have force of law and include a variety of use limitations, such as limits on commercial activities. The following regulations are especially pertinent to planning for Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore because of issues raised by the public during scoping.

- Pets must be crated, caged, restrained on a leash (6 feet long or less), or otherwise physically confined at all times (36 CFR 2.15).
- Bicycles are prohibited except on roads, parking areas, and designated routes (36 CFR 4.30).
- Snowmobiles are prohibited except on designated routes (36 CFR 2.18 and 7.32).
- Personal watercraft would be allowed to launch from a designated launch site (currently Sand Point) and operate on Lake Superior within the national lakeshore boundary from the western lakeshore boundary up to the east end of Miners Beach. Personal watercraft users would be allowed to beach their craft on Miners Beach. Personal watercraft would not be allowed to launch or operate elsewhere within the national lakeshore.
- Commercial recreational activities are managed under provisions of incidental business permits.

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to visitor experience and use at the national lakeshore:

- Provide opportunities for visitors to understand, appreciate, and enjoy the national lakeshore.
- Ensure that all national lakeshore programs and facilities are accessible to the extent feasible.
- Continue to enforce the regulations in 36 CFR.

These laws, regulations, and policies leave room for judgment regarding the best mix of types and levels of visitor use activities, programs, and facilities. The alternatives presented and evaluated in this general management plan represent different approaches to visitor experience and national lakeshore use.

The National Park Service will take the following kinds of actions to meet legal and policy requirements related to accessibility.

- **Architectural and Site Access.** The National Park Service will develop strategies to ensure that all new and renovated buildings and facilities, including those provided by concessioners are designed and constructed in conformance with applicable rules, regulations, and standards. Existing buildings and facilities will be evaluated to determine the degree to which they are

currently accessible to and usable by people with disabilities, and to identify barriers that limit access. Each national park system unit will develop action plans identifying how those barriers will be removed. Action plan elements and funding strategies should be included within annual and strategic (five- year) plans.

- Programmatic Access. The National Park Service will develop strategies to ensure that all services and programs, including those offered by concessioners and interpreters, are designed and implemented in conformance with applicable rules, regulations, and standards. Existing programs, activities, and services (including interpretation, communication, media, and Web pages) will be evaluated to determine the degree to which they are currently accessible to and usable by people with disabilities, and to identify barriers that limit access. Each national park system unit will develop action plans to identify how those barriers will be removed. Action plan elements and funding strategies should be included in annual and strategic plans.
- National- lakeshore- specific discussion should include: the types of national lakeshore experiences offered and how a representative range of experiences are offered to those with disabilities; any factors likely to limit access solutions or require alternative forms of access (steep grades, historic structures, special circumstances, and restrictions on service animals. Every attempt should be made to provide access to essential national lakeshore experiences.

Sustainable Design/Development

Sustainability can be described as the result achieved by doing things in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for current and future generations. Sustainable practices minimize the short- and long- term environmental impacts of developments and other activities through resource conservation, recycling, waste minimization, and the use of energy- efficient and ecologically responsible materials and techniques.

Sustainable Design/Development Desired Condition	Source
NPS visitor and management facilities are harmonious with national lakeshore resources, compatible with natural processes, aesthetically pleasing, functional, as accessible as possible to all segments of the population, energy efficient, and cost- effective.	<i>NPS Management Policies</i>

The NPS *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* (1993) directs NPS management philosophy. It provides a basis for achieving sustainability in facility planning and design, emphasizes the importance of biodiversity, and encourages responsible decisions. The guidebook articulates principles to be used in the design and management of tourist facilities that emphasize environmental sensitivity in construction, use of nontoxic materials, resource conservation, recycling, and integration of visitors with natural and cultural settings. Sustainability principles have been developed and are followed for interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste prevention, and facility maintenance and operations. The National Park Service also reduces energy costs, eliminates waste, and conserves energy resources by using energy- efficient and cost- effective technology. Energy efficiency is incorporated into the decision- making process during the design and acquisition of buildings, facilities, and transportation systems emphasizing the use of renewable energy sources.

In addition to following these principles, the following will also be accomplished:

- National lakeshore staff will work with appropriate experts to make the national lakeshore's facilities and programs sustainable. Value analysis and value engineering, including life-cycle cost analysis, will be performed to examine the energy, environmental, and economic implications of proposed national lakeshore developments.
- National lakeshore staff will support and encourage suppliers, permittees, and contractors to follow sustainable practices.
- National lakeshore interpretive programs will address sustainable national lakeshore and non-national lakeshore practices.

APPENDIX C: LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

LEGAL CITATIONS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ENABLING LEGISLATION

- Act of June 30, 1864, 13 Stat. 325, 16 U.S.C. §48
- Act of March 1, 1872, 17 Stat. 32, 16 U.S.C. §21 *et seq.*
- Lacey Act of 1900, as amended by P.L. 97- 79, 18 U.S.C. §§42- 44, Title 50 CFR
- Act of August 25, 1916 (National Park Service Organic Act), P.L. 64- 235, 16 U.S.C. §1 *et seq.* as amended
- Act of June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 917, 16 U.S.C. §6
- Act of February 21, 1925, 43 Stat. 958, (temporary act, not classified)
- Act of May 26, 1930, 16 U.S.C. §17- 17j
- Act of March 3, 1933, 47 Stat. 1517
- Parks, Parkways, and Recreational Programs Act, June 23, 1936, 49 Stat. 1894, 16 U.S.C. §§17k- n
- Act of August 8, 1953, 16 U.S.C. §1b- 1c
- Act to Improve the Administration of the National Park System, August 18, 1970; P.L. 91- 383, 84 Stat. 825, as amended by P.L. 94- 458, P.L. 95- 250, and P.L. 95- 625; 16 U.S.C. § 1a1 *et seq.*
- General Authorities Act, October 7, 1976, P.L. 94- 458, 90 Stat. 1939, 16 U.S.C. §1a- 1 *et seq.*
- Act amending the Act of October 2, 1968 (commonly called Redwoods Act), March 27, 1978, P.L. 95- 250, 92 Stat. 163, 16 U.S.C. §§1a- 1, 79a- q
- National Parks and Recreation Act, November 10, 1978, P.L. 95- 625, 92 Stat. 3467; 16 U.S.C. §1 *et seq.*
- Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, P.L. 96- 487, 94 Stat. 2371, 16 U.S.C. §3161 *et seq.*
- NPS resources, improve ability to manage, P.L. 101- 337, 16 U.S.C. §19jj
- National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, P.L. 105- 391, Title IV, National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998

OTHER LAWS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Accessibility

- Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101- 336, 104 Stat. 327, 42 U.S.C. §12101
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, P.L. 90- 480, 82 Stat. 718, 42 U.S.C. §4151 *et seq.*
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, P.L. 93- 112, 87 Stat. 357, 29 U.S.C. §701 *et seq.* as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, 88 Stat. 1617

Cultural Resources

- Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, P.L. 100- 298, 102 Stat. 432, 42 U.S.C. §2101- 6
- American Folklife Preservation Act of 1976, P.L. 94- 201, 89 Stat. 1130, 20 U.S.C. §§2101- 2107
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act, P.L. 95- 341, 92 Stat. 469, 42 U.S.C. §1996
- Antiquities Act of 1906, P.L. 59- 209, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. §432 and 43 CFR 3
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, P.L. 93- 291, 88 Stat. 174, 16 U.S.C. §469
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, P.L. 96- 95, 93 Stat. 712, 16 U.S.C. §470aa *et seq.* and 43 CFR 7, subparts A and B, 36 CFR 79
- Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CFR 1971.

- Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996
- Historic Sites Act, P.L. 74- 292, 49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. §§ 461- 467 and 36 CFR 65
- Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, 36 CFR 67
- Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, P.L. 84- 127, 69 Stat. 242, 16 U.S.C. §18f
- National Historic Preservation Act as amended, P.L. 89- 665, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. §470 *et seq* and 36 CFR 18, 60, 61, 63, 68, 79, 800
- National Trust Act of 1949, P.L. 81- 408, 63 Stat. 927, 16 U.S.C. §§468c- e
- Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, P.L. 101- 601, 104 Stat. 3049, 25 U.S.C. §§3001- 3013
- Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994 “Government- to- Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments,” 59 FR 85
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, E.O. 11593; 36 CFR 60, 61, 63, 800; 44 FR 6068
- Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, P.L. 94- 541, 90 Stat. 2505, 42 U.S.C. §4151- 4156
- Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, P.L. 86- 523, 70 Stat. 220, 16 U.S.C. §§469- 469c
- Tax Reform Act of 1976, P.L. 94- 455, 90 Stat. 1916,
- World Heritage Convention, 1980, P.L. 96- 515, 94 Stat. 3000

Natural Resources

- Acid Precipitation Act of 1980, P.L. 96- 294, 94 Stat. 770, 42 U.S.C. §8901 *et seq*
- Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act as amended, P.L. Chapter 28, 54 Stat 250, 16 U.S.C. §§668- 668d
- Clean Air Act as amended, P.L. Chapter 360, 69 Stat. 322, 42 U.S.C. §7401 *et seq*.
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, P.L. 97- 348, 96 Stat. 1653, 16 U.S.C. §3501 *et seq*
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended, P.L. 92- 583, 86 Stat. 1280, 16 U.S.C. §1451 *et seq*.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (commonly referred to as CERCLA or Superfund), P.L. 96- 510, 94 Stat.2767, 42 U.S.C. §9601 *et seq*
- Emergency Planning and Community Right- to- Know Act, P.L. 99- 499, 100 Stat. 1725, 42 U.S.C. §1101
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, P.L. 93- 205, 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. §1531 *et seq*.
- Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969,
- Estuary Protection Act, P.L. 90- 454, 82 Stat. 625, 16 U.S.C. §1221
- Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management, 42 FR 26951, 3 C.F.R. 121 (Supp 177)
- Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands, 42 FR 26961, 3 C.F.R. 121 (Supp 177)
- Executive Order 11991: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
- Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1982, P.L. 97- 98
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988, P.L. 94- 377, 102 Stat. 4546, 16 U.S.C. §4301
- Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, P.L. 92- 463, 86 Stat.770
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, P.L. 92- 516, 86 Stat. 973, 7 U.S.C. §136 *et seq*
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as Clean Water Act), P.L. 92- 500, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*. as amended by the Clean Water Act, P.L. 95- 217
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 as amended, P.L. 85- 624, 72 Stat. 563, 16 U.S.C. §661 *et seq*.
- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, P.L. 93- 234, 87 Stat. 975, 12 U.S.C. §24, §1709- 1
- Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended, 84 Stat. 1566, 30 U.S.C. §§1001- 1027
- Geothermal Steam Act Amendments, P.L. 100- 443, 30 U.S.C. §§1001, 1105, 1026, 1027
- Manguson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94- 625, 90 Stat. 331m 16 U.S.C. §1801 *et seq*

- Marine Mammal Protection Act, P.L. 92- 552, 86 Stat. 1027, 16 U.S.C. §1361 *et seq.*
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (commonly known as Ocean Dumping Act), P.L. 92- 532, 86 Stat. 1052, 16 U.S.C. §1361 *et seq.*
- Migratory Bird Conservation Act, P.L. Chapter 257, 45 Stat. 1222, 16 U.S.C. §715 *et seq.*
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, P.L. 186, 40 Stat. 755
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, P.L. 91- 190, 83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. §4321 *et seq.*
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, P.L. 90- 448, 82 Stat. 572, 42 U.S.C. §4001 *et seq.*, as amended
- National Park System Final Procedures for Implementing E.O. 11988 and 11990 (45 FR 35916 as revised by 47 FR 36718)
- Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, E.O. 11514 as amended, 1970, E.O. 11991, 35 *Federal Register* 4247; 1977, 42 *Federal Register* 26967)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, P.L. 94- 580, 30 Stat. 1148, 42 U.S.C. §6901 *et seq.*
- Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. Chapter 425, as amended by P.L. 97- 332, October 15, 1982 and P.L. 97- 449, 33 U.S.C. §§401- 403
- Safe Drinking Water Act, P.L. 93- 523, 88 Stat. 1660, 42 U.S.C. §300f *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C. §201 and 21 U.S.C. §349
- Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977
- Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (P.L. 89- 80, 42 U.S.C. § 1962 *et seq.*) and Water Resource Council's Principles and Standards, 44 FR 723977
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, P.L. 92- 419, 68 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. §100186

Other

- Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. § 551- 559, §§701- 706
- Aircraft Overflights Study Act of 1987, P.L. 101- 91, 101 Stat. 674
- Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, P.L. 91- 258, 84 Stat. 226, 49 U.S.C. § 2208
- Airports In or Near National Park s Act, 64 Stat. 27, 16 U.S.C. §§ 7a- e
- Arizona Desert Wilderness Act (contains NPS boundary study provisions), P.L. 101- 628, 16 U.S.C. §§1a- 5, 460ddd, 460fff, and many more
- Concessions Policy Act of 1965, P.L. 89- 249, 79 Stat. 969, 16 U.S.C. § 20 *et seq.*
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966, P.L. 89- 670, 80 Stat. 931, 49 U.S.C. § 303
- Disposal of Materials on Public Lands (Material Act of 1947), 30 U.S.C. §§601- 604
- Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974
- Executive Order 11987: Exotic Organisms, 42 FR 26407
- Executive Order 11989 (42 FR 26959) and 11644: Offroad Vehicles on Public Lands
- Executive Order 12003: Energy Policy and Conservation, 3 C.F.R. 134 (Supp. 1977), 42 U.S.C. § 2601
- Executive Order 12008: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards
- Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, 47 FR 30959
- Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, P.L. 94- 377, 90 Stat. 1083, 30 U.S.C. §201
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act, P.L. 94- 579, 90 Stat. 199, 43 U.S.C. §1714 *et seq.*
- Federal Power Act of 1920, P.L. Chapter 285, 41 Stat. 106, 16 U.S.C. §791a *et seq.*
- Federal Water Power Act, P.L. Chapter 285, 41 D 1063, 16 U.S.C. §823a, as amended 16 U.S.C. §797
- Federal Water Project Recreation Act, 79 Stat. 213, P.L. 89- 72, 16 U.S.C. §§ 460l- 12 to 460l- 21
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, P.L. 95- 307, 92 Stat. 353, 16 U.S.C. §1600 *et seq.*
- Freedom of Information Act, P.L. 93- 502, 5 U.S.C. §552 *et seq.*
- Interagency Consultation to Avoid or Mitigate Adverse Effects on Rivers in the Nationwide Inventory, 45 FR 59189, 08/15/80, ES 80- 2

- Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, P.L. 90- 577, 40 U.S.C. §§ 531- 535 and 31 U.S.C. §§6501- 6508
- Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§4101, 4231, 4233
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended, P.L. 88- 578, 78 Stat. 897, 16 U.S.C. §§460l- 4 to 460l- 11
- Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, P.L. Chapter 681, 61 Stat. 681, 30 U.S.C. §351 *et seq*
- Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. §181 *et seq*, as amended
- Mineral Materials Disposal Act of 1947, 30 U.S.C. §601 *et seq*
- Mining Law of 1872, 30 U.S.C. §22 *et seq*.
- Mining Activity Within National Park Service Areas, P.L. 94- 429, 90 Stat. 1342 16 U.S.C. §1901 *et seq*.
- National Trails System Act, P.L. 90- 543, 82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. §§1241- 1251
- National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, P.L. 93- 509, 88 Stat. 1603, 16 U.S.C. §668dd- ee
- Noise Control Act of 1972 as amended, P.L. 92- 574, 42 U.S.C. §4901 *et seq*.
- Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act of 1963, P.L. 88- 29, 77 Stat. 49
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, P.L. Chapter 345, 67 Stat. 462, 43 U.S.C. §1331 *et seq* and §1801 *et seq*
- Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act, P.L. 94- 565, 90 Stat. 2662, 31 U.S.C. §6901 *et seq*.
- Policies on Construction of Family Housing for Government Personnel, OMB A- 18
- Procedures for Interagency Consultation to Avoid or Mitigate Adverse Effects on Rivers in the Nationwide Inventory, E.S. 80- 2, 08/15/80, 45 FR 59191
- Revised Statute 2477, Right- of- way across Public Lands, Act of July 26, 1866, 43 U.S.C. §932 (1976), repealed by FLPMA §706(a) October 21, 1976
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, P.L. 95- 87, 91 Stat. 445, 30 U.S.C. § 1201 *et seq*.
- Surface Resources Use Act of 1955, 30 U.S.C. §601 *et seq*
- Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, 96 Stat. 2097, 23 U.S.C. §§101 and many others
- Toxic Substances Control Act, P.L. 94- 469, 90 Stat. 2003, 15 U.S.C. §2601
- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, P.L. 91- 646, 84 Stat. 1894, 42 U.S.C. §4601 *et seq*.
- Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, P.L. 95- 625, 92 Stat. 3467, 16 U.S.C. §2501 *et seq*.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 90- 542, 82 Stat. 906, 16 U.S.C. §§1271- 1287
- Wilderness Act, P.L. 88- 577, 78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. §§1131- 1136
- Wildfire Disaster Recovery Act, P.L. 101- 286
- Wildlife Suppression Assistance Act, P.L. 101- 11, 42 U.S.C. §1856m, 1856p